

09/856,105

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:02:26 ON 28 DEC 2004)

FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, CAPLUS, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 18:02:33 ON 28 DEC 2004

L1 2436 S GLOBIN AND (ANTI OR ANTIBODY)
L2 1927 DUP REM L1 (509 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L3 1 S L2 AND GASTROINTESTINAL BLEEDING
L4 4928 S (LOWER OR UPPER)AND GASTROINTESTINAL BLEEDING
L5 1 S L4 AND L2
L6 19355 S (LOWER GASTROINTESTINAL BLEEDING) OR (UPPER
GASTROINTESTINAL)
L7 2 S L2 AND L6
L8 0 S ANTI GLOBIN ANTIBODY
L9 8 S ANTI HEMOGLOBIN ANTIBODY
L10 7 DUP REM L9 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
L11 15 S ANTI HEMOGLOBIN ANTIBOD?
L12 65 S HEMOGLOBIN ANTIBOD?
L13 56 DUP REM L12 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L14 0 S L6 AND L13
L15 3 S L13 AND HEME

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L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on
STN
AN 1978:200993 BIOSIS
DN PREV197866013490; BA66:13490
TI IMMUNOCHEMICAL DETECTION OF HUMAN BLOOD IN FECES.
AU BARROWS G H [Reprint author]; BURTON R M; JARRETT D D; RUSSELL G G;
ALFORD
M D; SONGSTER C L
CS DEP PATHOL, UNIV LOUISVILLE SCH MED, PO BOX 1055, LOUISVILLE, KY 40201,
USA
SO American Journal of Clinical Pathology, (1978) Vol. 69, No. 3, pp.
342-346.
CODEN: AJCPAI. ISSN: 0002-9173.
DT Article
FS BA
LA ENGLISH

=> d ab

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on
STN
AB Current methods for testing stool samples for Hb utilize peroxidase
oxidation of chemical indicators such as guaiac or benzidine. These
tests
have frequent false-positive and false-negative results, complicating
random screening for occult **gastrointestinal bleeding**.
An immunochemical test is described here for human blood in feces using
goat antibodies to Hb. When employed in radial immunoassay the test is
uncomplicated by cross-reaction with common human foods or other
nonhemorrhagic fecal constituents. The lower limit of sensitivity for Hb
in stool samples is 10 mg/dl, compared with a commonly reported threshold
of 100 mg/dl for peroxidase tests. The test accurately detects Hb in
mixtures of human blood and feces. Immunochemical identification of
human
blood in stool offers improved detection of lower **gastrointestinal
bleeding**.

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L7 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on
STN
AN 1977:119114 BIOSIS
DN PREV197763013978; BA63:13978
TI APPEARANCE PROPERTIES AND ORIGIN OF ALTERED HUMAN HEMO **GLOBIN** IN
FECES.
AU BURTON R M; LANDRETH K S; BARROWS G H; JARRETT D D; SONGSTER C L
SO Laboratory Investigation, (1976) Vol. 35, No. 2, pp. 111-115.
CODEN: LAINAW. ISSN: 0023-6837.
DT Article
FS BA
LA Unavailable

=> d 2 ab

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on
STN
AB Altered Hb was found in the feces as a sequel to an **upper**
gastrointestinal bleed. Active Hb antigen of increased anodic
mobility was detected on immunoelectrophoresis of melena stools using a
goat **anti**-Hb. The Hb derivative was also identified in
polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis using 412 nm absorbance. The
alteration could be simulated in vitro by incubation of hemolysate with
duodenal juice, purified carboxypeptidase B alone or by a mixture of
carboxypeptidases A and B. Treatment of hemolysate or purified Hb with
acid, gastric juice, pepsin, pancreatic juice, bile, trypsin, or
chymotrypsin failed to produce the characteristic alteration. Instead,
no
change, or production of α and β chains, or gradual but
complete elimination of the Hb antigen was seen. This latter all or none
pattern is presumed to prevail in the large bowel on the basis of
incubations of Hb-feces mixtures. Individuals documented to be bleeding
into the colon had at least a portion of their Hb antigen in the
unaltered
form by immunoelectrophoresis. This finding may be of value in
identifying the general origin of a gastrointestinal bleed.

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